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An ORATION, *delivered* March 6, 1775, *at the request of the* INHABITANTS *of the town of* BOSTON, *to commemorate the* BLOODY TRAGEDY *of the 5th of* March, 1770. *By doctor* JOSEPH WARREN.

Tantæ molis erat, Romanam, condere gentem. VIRGIL.

MY EVER HONOURED FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is not without the most humiliating conviction of my want of ability that I now appear before you, but the sense I have of the obligation I am under to obey the calls of my country at all times, together with an animating recollection of your indulgence exhibited upon so many occasions, has induced me once more, undeserving as I am, to throw myself upon that candour which looks with kindness on the feeblest efforts of an honest mind.

You will not now expect the elegance, the learning, the fire, the enrapturing strains of eloquence, which charmed you when a LOVEL, a CHURCH, or an HANCOCK spake; but you will permit me to say, that with a sincerity equal to theirs, I mourn over my bleeding country; with them I weep at her distress, and with them deeply resent the many injuries she has received from the hands of cruel and unreasonable men.

That personal freedom is the natural right of every man, and that property, or an exclusive right to dispose of what he has honestly acquired by his own labour, necessarily arises therefrom, are truths which common sense has placed beyond the reach of contradiction; and no man, or body of men, can, without being guilty of flagrant injustice, claim a right to dispose of the persons or acquisitions of any other man, or body of men, unless it can be proved that such a right has arisen from some compact between the parties, in which it has been explicitly and freely granted.

If I may be indulged in taking a retrospective view of the first settlement of our country, it will be easy to determine with what degree of justice the late parliament of Great Britain have assumed the power of giving away *that property* which the Americans have earned by their labour.

Our fathers having nobly resolved never to wear the yoke of despotism, and seeing the European world, through indolence and cowardice, falling a prey to tyranny, bravely threw themselves upon the bosom of the ocean, determined to find a place in which they might enjoy their freedom, or perish in the glorious attempt. Approving Heaven beheld the favourite ark dancing upon the waves, and graciously preserved it until the chosen families were brought in safety to these western regions. They found the land swarming with savages, who threatened death with every kind of torture; but savages, and death with torture, were far less terrible than slavery. Nothing was so much the object of their abhorrence as a tyrant's power; they knew that it was more safe to dwell with man, in his most unpolished state, than in a country where arbitrary power prevails. Even *anarchy itself*, that bugbear, held up by the tools of power (though truly to be deprecated) is infinitely less dangerous to mankind than *arbitrary government*. *Anarchy* can be but of short duration; for when men are at liberty to pursue that course which is most conducive to their own happiness, they will soon come into it; and, from the rudest state of nature, order and good government must soon arise. But *tyranny*, when once established, entails its curse on a nation to the latest period of time, unless some daring genius, inspired by Heaven, shall, unappalled by danger, bravely form and execute the arduous design of restoring liberty and life to his enslaved, murdered country.

The tools of power in every age have racked their inventions to justify the FEW in sporting with the happiness of the MANY, and, having found their sophistry too weak to hold mankind in bondage, have impiously dared to force *religion*, the daughter of the King of *Heaven*, to become a prostitute in the service of *Hell*. They taught that princes, honoured with the name of christians, might bid defiance to the founder of their faith, might pillage pagan countries, and deluge them with blood, only because they boasted themselves to be the disciples of that teacher who strictly charged his followers to *do to others as they would that others should do unto them*.

This country having been discovered by an English subject, in the year 1620, was (according to the system which the blind superstition of those times supported) deemed the property of the crown of England. Our ancestors, when they resolved to quit their native soil, obtained from king James a grant of certain lands in North America. This they probably did to silence the cavils of their enemies, for it cannot be doubted but they despised the pretended right which he claimed thereto. Certain it is that he might, with equal propriety and justice, have made them a grant of the planet Jupiter; and their subsequent conduct plainly shews that they were too well acquainted with humanity, and the principles of natural equity, to suppose that the grant gave them any right to take possession, they therefore entered into a treaty with the natives, and bought from them the lands. Nor have I yet obtained any information that our ancestors ever *pleaded*, or that the natives ever *regarded*, the grant from the English crown; the business was transacted by the parties in the same independent manner that it would have been had neither of them ever known, or heard of, the island of Great Britain.

Having become the honest proprietors of the soil, they immediately applied themselves to the cultivation of it, and they soon beheld the virgin earth teeming with richest fruits; a grateful recompence for their unwearied toil. The fields began to wave with ripening harvests, and the late barren wilderness was seen to blossom like the rose. The savage natives saw with wonder the delightful change, and quickly formed a scheme to obtain *that*, by fraud or force, *which* nature meant as the reward of industry alone. But the illustrious emigrants soon convinced the rude invaders that they were not less ready to take the field for battle than for labour, and the insidious foe was driven from their borders as often as he ventured to disturb them. The crown of England looked with indifference on the contest; our ancestors were left alone to combat with the natives. Nor is there any reason to believe that it ever was intended by the one party, or expected by the other, that the *grantor* should defend and maintain the *grantees* in the peaceable possession of the lands named in the patents. And it appears plainly, from the history of those times, that neither the prince nor the people of England thought themselves much interested in the matter; they had not then any idea of a thousandth part of those advantages which they since *have*, and we are most heartily willing they should *still continue* to reap from us.

But *when*, at an infinite expence of toil and blood, this wide extended continent had been cultivated and defended, *when* the hardy adventurers justly expected that they and their descendants should peaceably have enjoyed the harvest of those fields which they had sown, and the fruit of those vineyards which they had planted, this country was then thought worthy the attention of the British ministry, and the only justifiable, and only successful means, of rendering the colonies serviceable to Britain were adopted. By an intercourse of friendly offices, the two countries became so united in affection, that they thought not of any distinct or separate interest; they found both countries flourishing and happy. Britain saw her commerce extended, and her wealth encreased, her lands raised to an immense value, her fleets riding triumphant on the ocean, the terror of her arms spreading to every quarter of the globe. The colonist found himself secure; he dwelt *under his own vine, and under his own fig tree, and had none to make him afraid*; he knew indeed that by purchasing the manufactures of Great Britain he contributed to its greatness; he knew that all the wealth that his labour produced centered in Great Britain; but *that*, far from exciting his envy, filled him with the highest pleasure; *that thought* supported him in all his toils. When the business of the day was past, he solaced himself with the *contemplation*, or perhaps entertained his listening family with the *recital* of some great, some glorious transaction, which shines conspicuous in the history of Britain, or perhaps his elevated fancy led him to foretel, with a kind of enthusiastic confidence, the glory, power, and duration of an empire, which should extend from one end of the earth to the other; he saw, or thought he saw, the British nation risen to a pitch of grandeur which cast a veil over the Roman glory; and, ravished with the præview, boasted a race of British kings, whose names should eccho through those realms where Cyrus, Alexander, and the Cæsars, were unknown; *princes* for whom millions of grateful subjects, redeemed from slavery and pagan ignorance, should, with thankful tongues, offer up their prayers and praises to that transcendently great and beneficent Being, *by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice.*

These pleasing connections might have continued, these delightsome prospects might have been every day extended, and even the reveries of the most warm imagination might have been realized; but, unhappily for us, unhappily for Britain, the madness of an avaricious minister of state has drawn a sable curtain over the charming scene, and in its stead has brought upon the stage discord, envy, hatred, and revenge, with civil war close in the rear!

Some dæmon, in an evil hour, suggested to a short-sighted financier the hateful project of transferring the whole property of the king's subjects in America to his subjects in Britain. The claim of the British parliament to tax the colonies can never be supported but by such a TRANSFER; for the right of the house of commons of Great Britain to originate any tax, or to grant money, is altogether derived from their being elected by the people of Great Britain to act for them, and the people of Great Britain cannot confer on their *representatives* a right to give or grant any thing which *they themselves* have not a right to give or grant *personally*. Therefore it follows, that if the members chosen by the people of Great Britain to represent them in parliament have, by virtue of their being so chosen, any right to give or grant American property, or to lay any tax upon the lands or persons of the colonists, it is because the lands and people in the colonies are, *bona fide*, owned by, and justly belong to, the people of Great Britain. But (as has been before observed) every man has a natural right to personal freedom, consequently a right to enjoy what is acquired by his own labour; and as it is evident that the property in this country has been acquired by our own labour, it is the duty of the people of Great Britain to produce some compact in which we have explicitly given up to them a right to dispose of our *persons* or *property*. Until this is done, every attempt of theirs, or of those whom they have deputed to act for them, to give or grant any part of our property is directly repugnant to every principle of reason and natural justice. But I may boldly say that such a compact never existed, no, not even in imagination. Nevertheless, the representatives of a nation, long famed for justice, and the exercise of every noble virtue, have been prevailed on to adopt the fatal scheme; and although the dreadful consequences of this wicked policy have already shaken the empire to its center, yet still it is persisted in, regardless of the voice of reason, deaf to the prayers and supplications, and unaffected with the flowing tears of suffering millions, the British ministry still hug the darling idol, and every rolling year affords fresh instances of the absurd devotion with which they worship it. Alas! how has the folly, the distraction of the British councils, blasted our swelling hopes, and spread a gloom over this western hemisphere! the hearts of Britons and Americans, which lately felt the generous glow of mutual confidence and love, now burn with jealousy and rage; though but of yesterday I recollect (deeply affected at the ill boding change) the happy hours that past whilst Britain and America rejoiced in the prosperity and greatness of each other. Heaven grant those halcyon days may soon return! But now the Briton, too, often looks on the American with an envious eye, taught to consider his just plea for the enjoyment of his earnings as the effect of pride and stubborn opposition to the parent country; whilst the American beholds the Briton as the ruffian, ready *first* to take away his property, and *next*, what is dearer to every virtuous man, the liberty of his country.

When the measures of administration had disgusted the colonies to the highest degree, and the people of Great Britain had by artifice and falshood been irritated against America, an army was sent over to enforce submission to certain acts of the British parliament, which reason scorned to countenance, and which placemen and pensioners were found unable to support.

Martial law, and the government of a well regulated city, are so entirely different, that it has always been considered as improper to quarter troops in populous cities, as frequent disputes must necessarily arise between the citizen and the soldier, even if no previous animosities subsist; and it is farther certain, from a consideration of the nature of mankind, as well as from constant experience, that standing armies always endanger the liberty of the subject. But when the people, on the one part, considered the army as sent to enslave them, and the army, on the other, were taught to look on the people as in a state of rebellion, it was but just to fear the most disagreeable consequences. Our fears, we have seen, were but too well grounded.

The many injuries offered to the town I pass over in silence. I cannot now mark out the path which led to that unequalled scene of horror, the sad remembrance of which takes the full possession of my soul. The sanguinary theatre again opens itself to view; the baleful images of terror croud around me; and discontented ghosts, with hollow groans, appear to solemnize the anniversary of the FIFTH OF MARCH.

Approach we then the melancholy walk of death! Hither let me call the gay companion, here let him drop a farewell tear upon that body which so late he saw vigorous and warm with social mirth! Hither let me lead the tender mother, to weep over her beloved son! Come, widowed mourner, here satiate thy grief. Behold thy murdered husband gaping on the ground! And, to complete the pompous shew of wretchedness, bring in each hand thy infant children to bewail their father's fate. Take heed, ye orphan babes, lest, whilst your streaming eyes are fixed upon the ghastly corpse, *your feet slide on the stones bespattered with your father's brains.** Enough! This tragedy need not be heightened by an infant

* *After Mr. Gray had been shot through the body, and had fallen dead on the ground, a bayonet was pushed through his skull; part of the bone being broken, his brains fell out upon the pavement.*

weltering in the blood of him that gave it birth. Nature, reluctant, ſhrinks already from the view, and the chilled blood rolls ſlowly backward to its fountain. We wildly ſtare about, and with amazement aſk, who ſpread this ruin round us? What wretch has dared to deface the image of his God? Has haughty France, or cruel Spain, ſent forth her myrmidons? Has the grim ſavage ruſhed again from the far diſtant wilderneſs? Or does ſome fiend, fierce from the depth of Hell, with all the rancorous malice which the apoſtate damned can feel, twang her deſtructive bow, and hurl her deadly arrows at our breaſt? No; none of theſe; but, how aſtoniſhing! It is the hand of Britain that inflicts the wound; the arms of George, our rightful king, have been employed to ſhed that blood which freely would have flown at his command, when juſtice, or the honour of his crown, had called his ſubjects to the field.

But pity, grief, aſtoniſhment, with all the ſofter movements of the ſoul, muſt now give way to ſtronger paſſions. Say, fellow citizens, what dreadful thought now ſwells your heaving boſoms? You fly to arms; ſharp indignation flaſhes from each eye; revenge gnaſhes her iron teeth; death grins an hideous ſmile, ſecure to drench his greedy jaws in human gore; whilſt hovering furies darken all the air.

But ſtop, my bold adventurous countrymen, ſtain not your weapons with the blood of Britons; attend to reaſon's voice; humanity puts in her claim, and ſues to be again admitted to her wonted ſeat, the boſom of the brave. Revenge is far beneath the noble mind. Many, perhaps, compelled to rank among the vile aſſaſſins, do, from their inmoſt ſouls, deteſt the barbarous action. The winged death, ſhot from your arms, may chance to pierce ſome breaſt that bleeds already for your injured country.

The ſtorm ſubſides; a ſolemn pauſe enſues; you ſpare upon condition they depart. They go; they quit your city; they no more ſhall give offence. Thus cloſes the important drama.

And could it have been conceived that we again ſhould have ſeen a Britiſh army in our land, ſent to enforce obedience to acts of parliament deſtructive of our liberty? But the royal ear, far diſtant from this weſtern world, has been aſſaulted by the tongue of ſlander; and villains, traitorous alike to king and country, have prevailed upon a gracious prince to clothe his countenance with wrath, and to erect the hoſtile banner againſt a people ever affectionate and loyal to him, and his illuſtrious predeceſſors of the houſe of Hanover. Our ſtreets are again filled with armed men, our harbour is crouded with ſhips of war; but theſe cannot intimidate us; our liberty muſt be preſerved; it is far dearer than life; we hold it even dear as our *allegiance*; we muſt defend it againſt the attacks of *friends* as well as *enemies*; we cannot ſuffer even *Britons* to raviſh it from us.

No longer could we reflect with generous pride on the heroic actions of our American forefathers, no longer boaſt our origin from that far famed iſland, whoſe warlike ſons have ſo often drawn their well tried ſwords to ſave her from the ravages of tyranny, could we but for a moment entertain the thought of giving up our liberty. The man who meanly will ſubmit to wear a *ſhackle* contemns the nobleſt gift of Heaven, and impiouſly affronts the God that made him free.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatneſs of that ſtate, never to deſpair of the commonwealth. The maxim may prove as ſalutary to us now as it did to them. Short-ſighted mortals ſee not the numerous links of ſmall and great events, which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is ſuſpended. Eaſe and proſperity (though pleaſing for a day) have often ſunk a people into effeminacy and ſloth. Hardſhips and dangers (though we forever ſtrive to ſhun them) have frequently called forth ſuch virtues as have commanded the applauſe and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumſpect, vigilant, active, and brave. Perhaps (all gracious Heaven avert it) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by ſome malignant influence, may be employed to enſlave you; but let not even this diſcourage you. Her arms, it is true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the ſea; and *when* or *where* did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? † *You*, too, can ſhew the trophies of your forefathers victories and your own; can name the fortreſſes and battles you have won; and many of you count the honourable ſcars of wounds received, whilſt fighting for your king and country.

Where juſtice is the ſtandard, Heaven is the warrior's ſhield; but conſcious guilt unnerves the arm that lifts the ſword againſt the innocent. Britain, united with theſe colonies by commerce and affection, by intereſt and blood, may mock the threats of France and Spain; may be the ſeat of univerſal empire. But ſhould America, either by force, or thoſe more dangerous engines, *luxury* and *corruption*, ever be brought into a ſtate of vaſſalage, Britain muſt loſe *her* freedom alſo. No longer ſhall ſhe ſit the *empreſs* of the ſea; her ſhips no more ſhall waſt her thunders over the wide ocean; the *wreath* ſhall wither on her temples; her weakened arm ſhall be unable to defend her coaſts; and ſhe at laſt muſt bow her venerable head to ſome proud foreigner's deſpotic rule.

But if from paſt events we may venture to form a judgment of the future, we juſtly may expect that the devices of our enemies will but encreaſe the triumphs of our country. I *muſt* indulge a hope that Britain's liberty, as well as *our's*, will eventually be preſerved by the virtue of America.

The attempt of the Britiſh parliament to raiſe a revenue from America, and our denial of their right to do it, have excited an almoſt univerſal enquiry into the rights of mankind in general, and of Britiſh ſubjects in particular; the neceſſary reſult of which muſt be ſuch a liberality of ſentiment, and ſuch a jealouſy of thoſe in power, as will, better than an adamantine wall, ſecure us againſt the future approaches of deſpotiſm.

The malice of the Boſton port-bill has been defeated in a very conſiderable degree, by giving *you* an opportunity of *deſerving*, and our brethren in this and our ſiſter colonies an opportunity of beſtowing, thoſe benefactions which have delighted your friends, and aſtoniſhed your enemies, not only in America, but in Europe alſo; and what is more valuable ſtill, the ſympathetic feelings for a brother in diſtreſs, and the grateful emotions excited in the breaſt of him who finds relief, muſt forever endear each to the other, and form thoſe indiſſoluble bonds of friendſhip and affection, on which the preſervation of our rights ſo evidently depends.

The mutilation of our charter has made every colony jealous for its own; for this, if once ſubmitted to by us, would ſet on float the property and government of every Britiſh ſettlement upon the continent. If charters are not deemed ſacred, how miſerably precarious is every thing founded upon them?

† *The patience with which this people have borne the repeated injuries which have been heaped upon them, and their unwillingneſs to take any ſanguinary meaſures, has very injudiciouſly been aſcribed to cowardice, by perſons both here and in Great Britain. I moſt heartily wiſh that an opinion ſo erroneous in itſelf, and ſo fatal in its conſequences, might be utterly removed before it be too late, and I think nothing farther neceſſary, to convince every intelligent man that the conduct of this people is owing to the* tender regard *which they have for their fellow men, and an* utter abhorrence to the ſhedding of human blood, than *a little attention to their general temper and diſpoſition diſcovered when they cannot be ſuppoſed to be under any apprehenſion of danger to themſelves. I will only mention the univerſal deteſtation which they ſhew to every act of cruelty, by whom, and upon whomſoever committed, the mild ſpirit of their laws, the very few crimes to which capital penalties are annexed, and the very great backwardneſs which both courts and juries diſcover, in condemning perſons charged with* capital crimes. *But if any ſhould think this obſervation not to the purpoſe, I readily appeal to thoſe gentlemen of the army who have been in the camp, or in the field, with the Americans.*

Even the ſending troops to put theſe acts in execution is not without advantages to us. The exactneſs and beauty of their diſcipline inſpire our youth with ardour in the purſuit of military knowledge. Charles the *invincible* taught Peter the *great* the art of war. The battle of Pultowa convinced Charles of the proficiency Peter had made.

Our country is in danger, but not to be deſpaired of. Our enemies are numerous and powerful, but we have many friends determined to be FREE, and Heaven and earth will aid the RESOLUTION. On *you* depend the fortunes of America; *you* are to decide the important queſtion, on which reſt the happineſs and liberty of millions yet unborn; act worthy of yourſelves; the faultering tongue of hoary age calls on you to ſupport your country. The liſping infant raiſes its ſuppliant hands, imploring defence againſt the monſter ſlavery. Your fathers look from their celeſtial ſeats with ſmiling approbation on their ſons, who boldly ſtand forth in the cauſe of virtue; but ſternly frown upon the inhuman miſcreant, who, to ſecure the loaves and fiſhes to himſelf, would breed a ſerpent to deſtroy his children.

But pardon me, my fellow citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights, or periſh in the generous ſtruggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize. An independence on Great Britain is not our aim. No, our wiſh is, that Britain and the colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and encreaſe in ſtrength together. But whilſt the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire ſlaves to the other is perſiſted in, the intereſt and ſafety of *Britain*, as well as the *colonies*, require that the wiſe meaſures recommended by the honourable the continental congreſs be ſteadily purſued; whereby the unnatural conteſt, between a parent honoured, and a child beloved, may probably be brought to ſuch an iſſue, as that the peace and happineſs of both may be eſtabliſhed upon a laſting baſis. But if theſe pacific meaſures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to ſafety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will undauntedly preſs forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot, and you have fixed your adored Goddeſs LIBERTY, faſt by a BRUNSWICK's ſide, on the American throne.

You, *then*, who nobly have eſpouſed your country's cauſe, who generouſly have ſacrificed wealth and eaſe, who have deſpiſed the pomp and ſhew of tinſelled greatneſs, refuſed the ſummons to the feſtive board, been deaf to the alluring calls of luxury and mirth, *who* have forſaken the downy pillow, to keep your vigils by the midnight lamp, for the ſalvation of your invaded country, that you might break the fowler's ſnare, and diſappoint the vulture of his prey, you then will reap that harveſt of renown which you ſo juſtly have deſerved. Your country ſhall pay her grateful tribute of applauſe. Even the children of your moſt inveterate enemies, aſhamed to tell from whom they ſprang, while they in ſecret curſe their ſtupid, cruel parents, ſhall join the general voice of gratitude to thoſe who broke the fetters which their fathers forged.

Having redeemed your country, and ſecured the bleſſing to future generations, *who*, fired by your example, ſhall emulate your virtues, and learn from you the Heavenly art of making millions happy, with heart-felt joy, with tranſports all your own, you cry, THE GLORIOUS WORK IS DONE, then drop the mantle to ſome young ELISHA, and take your ſeats with kindred ſpirits in your native ſkies.

MR. PINKNEY, A WORD IN YOUR EAR.

LET fooliſh RIGDUM laugh or cry,
And mighty CENSOR vend a lie,
An honeſt heart will yield a joy
Which thoſe who want it can't deſtroy.

A BOY.

MR. PINKNEY,

DISGUSTING to every candid reader, and painful to a mind poſſeſſed of any ſenſibility, muſt be the taſk to return an anſwer to that profuſion of illiberal abuſe with which Mr. Bland, under the ſignature of *Leſtum Iri*, has vainly thought to entertain the public in your laſt week's paper; I ſhall therefore paſs over, with the contemptuous ſilence it deſerves, the greateſt part of that extraordinary performance, but hope your readers will excuſe me ſhort I attempt briefly to obviate ſome few of thoſe malignant and unjuſt inſinuations which he has wantonly thrown out againſt me. This I am the rather incited to do, becauſe the remembrance of an old diſagreeable conteſt with Mr. Henley may induce ſome to give eaſy credit to any ſuggeſtions of my now taking a part againſt him. Give me leave then, through your paper, to aſſure that gentleman in particular, and the public in general, that all perſonal animoſities and reſentments, if ever entertained in my breaſt, have long ſince ſubſided, and that I have not written myſelf, or been aiding or aſſiſting in the compoſition of a ſingle line relative to him, ſince the commencement of his late diſpute with the treaſurer. In oppoſition to Mr. Bland's ſuggeſtions, I muſt alſo farther affirm, that I have never aided or adviſed any perſon to write any piece whatſoever inſerted in the papers. As to the piece ſigned Rilly Ragatelle, Mr. B. is pleaſed to affirm that I denied what I knew to be a fact, meaning that I had denied being the author of it, but in this, he muſt give me leave to ſay, he is miſtaken; I have never denied or affirmed any thing about it, nor do I yet ſee any neceſſity why I ſhould; it is purely an anonymous criticiſm on an anonymous piece, and upon a re-peruſal I find it contains nothing of perſonal or party abuſe, nothing illiberal or injurious to the character of any perſon, nothing but what ſeems naturally to have ariſen from the ſubject treated of; if the author has failed in his attempt to expoſe the inconſiſtencies of a piece, which Mr. Bland believes to contain none, ſurely he might have ſaid and proved this without deſcending to perſonalities, ſure it became him leſs than any man to return an anſwer full of rancour and abuſe, after having expreſſed ſuch an abhorrence of that mode of conteſt as to threaten to withdraw his ſubſcription from any paper that ſhould ever in future be ſtained with it. To call a man a dunce, a puppy, or an ape, becauſe he writes ill, are inferences that had always better be left for the readers to draw, who will judge for themſelves, and are ſeldom in theſe things diſpoſed to take the word of an irritable antagoniſt. How far, then, Mr. B. on this occaſion, has acted conſiſtently with the character of a gentleman and a clergyman, is left to the impartial public to determine. That the cool hour of ſober reflection may ſoon arrive, when, diveſted of intemperate warmth, he ſhall himſelf alſo be able to examine his conduct by this ſtandard, is the ſincere wiſh of, Mr. Pinkney, your very humble ſervant,

J. BRACKEN.

An ANSWER *to the* EPIGRAM *on* LECTUM.

IF thoſe, who have no more concern
Than *Lectum*, Ma'am in this debate,
Are mad in meddling, we may learn
The true condition of *your* pate.

L.

LONDON, *January* 19.

IT is a determined point not to repeal any of the acts againſt America, but to proceed to vigorous meaſures.

It is certain that ſix men of war, with two regiments on board, are going to America.

All the officers belonging to the regiments in America are ordered to join their reſpective corps without delay.

The report yeſterday morning was, that bills of attainder are to be paſſed againſt the Boſtonians.

It is said that a petition from the American merchants will be presented to-morrow to the house of commons.

Circular letters are said to be sent to the members of the house of commons to give their attendance on the first of next month in the said house on some important affairs.

At a meeting of the West India merchants yesterday at the London tavern, Mr. Beetson Long took the chair: The business of the meeting was opened by Mr. Rose Fuller, who concluded with making a motion for the petition. This motion was opposed, first by Mr. Wellet, on the strength of a letter from New York, from the contents of which it was inferred that a petition would be altogether unnecessary. But this letter appearing to have been written by a young gentleman, who, at the time of writing, had been only five days resident on the continent, and if it contained any thing worthy notice, it could be only the sentiments of a creature of government on the other side of the water, the same was voted as of no consequence. Mr. Aitkenson next spoke against the petition, as improper, and being meant to recommend to the consideration of parliament what parliament would certainly do themselves; but this argument being very ably refuted afterwards, and some little alteration made in the form of the petition, the motion was then put, and carried by a very considerable majority.

Some cannon belonging to the navy have been seized at Newport, in Rhode Island, and drawn to Providence, in the said island, by the inhabitants. The admiral, fearing this would happen, sent the Rose man of war for them; but the answer of the people was, "we have taken them away to prevent their falling into the hands of our enemies, and we shall use them in defence of ourselves and our neighbours."

This morning colonel Prescot, lately arrived from Boston, in New England, had the honour of a conference, at the queen's palace; he was attended by the earl of Dartmouth.

The Somerset man of war, that sailed from home with the Asia and Boyne for Boston, has not been yet heard of since she parted company in the Offing.

Letters from Toulon advise, that two men of war of the line, and three frigates, with troops on board, are ordered to sail from that port for the West Indies with all expedition.

Yesterday a messenger arrived with some dispatches from sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, which were sent to his majesty at the queen's palace: And this morning Count Welderen had a conference with his majesty and lord Rochford, on the subject of the above dispatches.

Yesterday there was a very numerous and splendid court at St. James's, on account of its being appointed for keeping her majesty's birth-day; their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, the bishop of Osnaburgh, prince William Henry, prince Edward, a great number of nobility, and all foreign ministers were present. The court did not break up till past five o'clock; at night there was a ball.

The Speedwell, Clark, from Maryland, is arrived at Bristol, after throwing overboard 1200 bushels of wheat, and 80 barrels of flour.

The 31st ult. a large ship, burthen 300 tons, called the Martin, of and for London, from Virginia, John Clark master, laden with 463 hogsheads of tobacco, and 10,000 staves and handspikes, struck on a ridge of rocks near Lenoy Point, in Freshwater West Bay, to the eastward of Milfordhaven, and stranded. The ship and cargo are entirely lost, except a few hogsheads of tobacco, which are wet by the salt water, and a quantity of staves, and some of the rigging and pieces of the ship. The captain, mate, and eight men, perished; seven men were saved by the ship's long boat, and conducted to Stackpole court, the seat of John Campbell, esquire, where proper care was taken of them.

January 20. This day at two o'clock lord Chatham having come down to the house of lords, the greater part of the commons immediately attended, and the croud was so great before three that the doors were shut. The American papers, exactly correspondent to those laid before the commons the preceding day, being presented, lord Chatham made a speech which took up one hour and a quarter in the delivery, highly arraigning the conduct of administration respecting the colonies. He concluded his speech with moving that the troops now stationed at Boston might be withdrawn.

A debate now ensued, which continued till after 3 o'clock, in which the lords Suffolk, Lyttleton, Shelburne, Camden, Rochford, Rockingham, Gower, Townshend, Weymouth, and his grace the duke of Richmond, bore a part; when the question being put, the members were declared as follows: For the question 18; against it 77, including proxies.

The house of peers is adjourned till Monday next.

Lord Mansfield was not at the house of commons yesterday.

They write from France that great preparations are making there to take the most early advantage of the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. The merchants have applied for four large frigates more to protect their fishing ships, which were immediately granted by the court, who are pleased with the progress made in that fishery.

A few days ago died, at Birmingham, Mr. JOHN BASKERVILLE, a very eminent printer.

Extract of a letter from Koningsburg, *dated* January 2.

"They write from Moldavia that 10,000 Turks are in full march to take possession of Choczim, which has been restored to them by the Russians, according to the late treaty of peace. It is said the Austrians form pretensions on that fortrels; so that we are impatient to know whether the Turks will let them have it or not."

January 26. Upon lord Chatham's motion for a petition to the king for removing the troops from Boston, lords Gower, Weymouth, and Rochford avowed the settled intentions of government of compelling the Americans to the immediate obedience of the legislature of the mother country.

A petition from the traders and manufacturers of Birmingham has been presented, praying that the legislative authority of the mother country over America may be enforced.

Yesterday morning, tobacco of all kinds was raised two pence in the pound, in consequence of the expected non-importation from America.

It is resolved to send three more regiments of foot, and one of horse, to America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *January* 24.

A petition from the merchants, traders, and other persons, of the city of London, was presented by alderman Hayley, and petitions from the tradesmen and merchants of Bristol were presented by Mr. Burke and Mr. Cruger, and they moved that the same might be referred to *the* committee appointed to take into consideration the papers presented by lord North, by his majesty's command on Thursday last. To which an objection was made by sir William Meredith, as that committee was appointed to take into consideration American papers *only*. Upon which a debate ensued, and a division followed, 197 to 81, for commiting the papers to *a* committee appointed for the purpose.

GLASGOW, *January* 26.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 20.

THIS day the house of commons met, pursuant to the last adjournment: The speaker took the chair about two o'clock, when lord Barrington presented the list of the captains widows; after which lord North presented to the house several bundles of American papers, the title of which being read, they appeared to be extracts of letters from the governors of the different provinces of Massachusetts Bay, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, &c. to the earl of Dartmouth, and his answers, their dates were from April, to the 15th of December, 1774. As soon as the titles were read, Mr. Burke arose, and observed, that as no mention was made of any letters from Maryland, he should be glad to know whether the deficiency of intelligence from that province proceeded from a want of correspondence, or from any political motive, and whether those papers were all the intelligence received from America. Lord North answered, by declaring that he had brought the papers in a bag, and that he had not examined them, neither did he know whether there were any from Maryland or not; that if there were any, they should most assuredly be laid before the house. As to the other papers, containing all the intelligence from America, he would not undertake to say, as these he had then brought with him were only extracts of the facts contained in the original letters; that the authors opinions were not mentioned, it having been frequently found that the private opinions of people, being made public, had been attended with bad consequences, therefore his majesty's servants had determined for the future never to mention the private opinion of any person.

Mr. Burke replied, that in some cases it might be proper to keep secret the private opinion of a person, yet in so critical and alarming an affair as that of the Americans, the opinion of a man in power on the spot must be of great service; he therefore was of opinion that the whole of the information received from America ought to be laid before the house, and not extracts of particular letters, such as suited the minister's purpose. Lord North then moved, that the said papers might lay on the table for inspection, and that Thursday next be appointed for the whole house to go into a committee to consider of the same, which was agreed to. There were yesterday upwards of 200 members present.

"This day the house of lords met. Lord Dartmouth presented to the house several American papers.

"The right honourable the earl of Chatham arose, and made a motion to address his majesty for a repeal of all the American acts passed last sessions as the only means left to save us from impending ruin. His lordship spoke many hours, and in a most elegant and pathetic manner lamented the distresses now brought upon this country, by the tyrannical and arbitrary proceedings against America. His lordship fully displayed that strength of argument and vigour of genius, which shone forth so eminently in the great Mr. Pitt. The house was left sitting upon lord Chatham's motion, and like to sit late."

WILLIAMSBURG.

BY the last prints from England we find that the proceedings of the general congress have had a strange effect upon the minds of the people in that quarter. Some esteem and applaud them as a production of a most masterly nature; whilst others, swayed by the influence of the ministerial party, and their votaries, declare them not even worthy of notice; that the sentiments contained therein spring merely from a *distempered imagination*, and that they are nought but the effusions of *wild, intollerable enthusiasm*. But our wonder, on this account, must immediately cease when we consider that America is not yet without her enemies, who now reside within her territories; enemies, who notwithstanding they are *wholly* and *entirely* dependent on her for subsistence, that would pleasingly aid, if we may judge from their conduct, in showering every misery upon this unhappy country. In the last English paper that we have received are the following paragraphs, from some of those *pious* and *deserving* advocates, who unfortunately reside in Boston, for the *meek* and *gentle* measures of administration; they are termed authentic, and are addressed to persons of great consequence in England. "The residence of the general congress at Philadelphia has entirely debauched the minds of the people of that place, who were heretofore the last to make objection to any measure of government, but are now as violent as any other of the colonies. I am informed by a gentleman, in whom I can confide, that every resolution of the congress will be strictly adhered to. No place on the continent has shewn so great an inclination to disobey the dictates of the general congress as New York.

"The provincial congress thought it prudent to decamp soon after the arrival of the Scarborough and Asia, and are removed to Worcester from Cambridge. The proceedings have been kept so close that nothing has transpired but what they have put in the papers themselves.

"Associations are forming in several towns in the country by the well thinking and better sort of people for their defence, who have been, till now, obliged to do just as the rabble dictated, very contrary to their own sentiment.

"Our good general has his hands full; you are not unacquainted with the people he has to deal with. If they are suffered to go on, adieu to all happiness in this; but surely the lion will be roused at last. Notwithstanding their boasted numbers, a determined frown will even make them tremble."

Captain Lusk, of the Speirs, in eight weeks from Glasgow, is arrived in James river. He informs, that the Bowman, Taylor, got home in 28 days passage.

Died, at Hampton, Mr. JAMES BALFOUR; he was deemed an honest, worthy gentleman.

We could not possibly insert any new advertisements this week; but they shall most assuredly be properly regarded in our next.

We hope our customers will excuse us for giving them a paper of so small a size as the present. It will not long be the case; for in a few weeks we expect to recieve a fresh importation, of the usual size, from Philadelphia.

THE freeholders of York county are desired to meet at the courthouse on Tuesday the 25th instant *(April)* to elect delegates to represent them the ensuing year.

DEAR MR. PINKNEY,

IF you consider the fondness of a parent for his children, though ever so homely, you will certainly indulge me with one opportunity of defending three of my criticisms against the barbarous assaults of that cruel enemy Lectum, especially when I promise you not to be very tedious.

He attacks what I have said, on the word emotion, with too arguments. The first is, that when the mind is affected, the body participates, as he calls it, of that affection, and, therefore, emotions are purely muscular. This, surely, is to confound the object with the image in the mirror, the cause with the effect, or the workman with the instrument. It is as much as to say that, because the signs of thought and consciousness may be discovered in the movements of a countenance, therefore thought and consciousness may be attributed to the muscles, without giving them any deeper origin.

His second argument is taken from this line, "*these rocks and oaks that such emotion felt.*" If emotion, in this instance, be not applied to the mind, because rocks and oaks have no minds, then neither is it applied to muscles, because rocks and oaks have no muscels. But this gentleman will do well to explain how rocks and oaks can *feel* emotions, if they be not supposed to have minds, as well as muscels. The truth is, that in the figurative stile, when inanimate beings, when rocks and oaks are said to feel emotions, when fields are said to laugh and sing, and trees to wonder; or when abstract ideas are made to agree and discourse, they are all spoken of as if they had minds as well as muscles; and no wonder, since they are brought upon the stage, not under their own, but a borrowed character. If he wants farther satisfaction concerning the distinction between *emotion* and *motion*, there is a chapter on each, in lord Kames, with one on the external signs of emotions and passions, to whom I refer him. If he thinks this too much trouble, he may, perhaps, be convinced of his mistake by reading in Johnson the line following that he has quoted.

He says I deceived him in sending him to the barber to gain conviction that two blockheads are better than one, and yet he proves the contrary; for, according to his own account he must have acquired, by consulting the barber, what I promised him. Observe, that by consulting the barber, he discovered that loggerheads and blockheads are very different things. Since then he could not have made so useful a discovery without laying his head to the barber's, he must be convinced that two blockheads are better than one. And this conviction must have arisen from his consulting the barber, Q. E. D.

He reproaches me with an inconsistency in supposing him to be both angry and funny in the same piece. Now if he will reflect upon his first composition, and can be made sensible of what he does when he writes, he will find that he has, in some parts of this composition, made use of the language of rancour, and in others of the language of merriment, and therefore the inconsistency, if any there be, is his own. But for a proof that other minds, as well as his, may be actuated at the same time, even by opposite passions, I refer him to Spencer on mixed passions; to the conversation between old Shandy and Obediah on the unexpected incident of a mare's foaling a long eared colt, to death, as described by Milton, when he grinned horribly a ghastly smile, to Gray's representation of school-boys out of bounds;

Still as they run they look behind,
They hear a voice in every wind,
And snatch a *fearful joy*,

and to a thousand other philosophers, poets, and historians.

I beg my most profound respects to Censor; I cannot indeed make him out to be consistent with himself, in pronouncing me to be mistaken in my talents as a critic; and in allowing, at the same time, both that I may shine in my own eyes, and that in so doing I accomplish all that I aspired to, or expected, from my talents as a critic. But I think him perfectly right in every thing he advances, except in this single point wherein I myself am concerned; and in this I am not very positive, since an author of such eminent penetration may possibly be very accurate, though I am not able to comprehend him. If all the writers whom he has censured will allow as much as I have done, he will certainly be satisfied, as far as he can receive satisfaction from a full proof of his superiority to such writers. I by no means desire to enter the lists with so respectable a person; I vie not with him in discernment. So far from being willing to make any opposition to him, I heartily wish him success in his grave and truly commendable attempt to extinguish the dull constellation by his matchless lustre; I heartily wish him success, I say, even at the expence, if it were any, of my being accounted the dimmest star in the whole collection. B. B.

MR. PINKNEY,

HOW remote from truth, in ascertaining the authour of Rigdumfunnidos, your testy correspondent CENSOR is! I swear it is enough to sicken *Momus* himself to hear of such impertinent curiosity, and palpable folly. However, I must not laugh, it seems. I therefore beseech you, Madam Gravity, to take the charge of my risible muscles, as I am about to address myself to Mr. CENSOR; the solemn, didactic, admonishing Mr. CENSOR.

But first of all, Mr. Pinkney, let me ask you if you ever came across a species of modesty so endearing as that which it appears Mr. CENSOR is endowed with? Like a dear, unassuming creature, he has determined the excitements of all the readers of the piece signed Rigdumfunnidos by those spontaneous ones of his own. For he says, "the *author* of Rigdum seems to be the only person whose risible faculties are excited at the performance." This is not clear, by the bye. Do not I know that a reader of your's, nay an author of your's, the facetious *Lectum Iri*, rendered it the tribute of a laugh? A circumstance which at this moment keeps me from sinking under the heavy censures of this modern successor to the elder Cato.

Another specimen of CENSOR's very exemplary modesty is his boasted knowledge of Rigdum's intentions in publishing his piece, which, like an omniscient CENSOR, he will not allow to be those which *most people suppose*. Do you know Rigdum, Mr. CENSOR? Did he inform you of his real views in committing his piece to the press? But pardon me, most *learned, benevolent* CENSOR, you know every thing; that all pervading eye can see things, I suppose, which must still remain veiled to others.

Would you suppose, Mr. Pinkney, that this eighth wonder of the world, this solemn, argumentative writer, when he issued out his critique on those unfortunate pieces which set his gall a boiling, fell into a sort of inconsistency? It is even so. Hear it *Lyne* and *M'Carty*, CENSOR is not infallible; for this second *Julius Scaliger* speaks of the piece signed Rigdumfunnidos as the production of *one* author, and in the next sentence but one, like an excellent CENSOR as he is, he tells you it is the child of *three*. Ha! ha! ha! Avaunt! critic CENSOR! But believe me, erudite Mr. CENSOR, that Rigdumfunnidos, like Pallas (food for your criticism) sprung from his parent's brain without the assistance of another living creature. That beautiful and chaste picture, where the *brilliancy of a certain genius* is represented as begetting *on the pleasantry, &c.* the *satiric Rigdumfunnidos* must therefore fall to the ground, as it has nothing to lean on but the rotten props of your imagination; and though the story has received the stamp of your excellent wit, to give it currency, yet it wants the *fiat* of truth to take off that *baseness* which must forever accompany it.*

Censures, when they have no truth to rest upon, bear a most striking resemblance to calumny; but who can suspect this CENSOR GENERAL of VIRGINIA of that Hell-born vice?

I thank your compositor for having contributed towards the *birth* of that remarkable scintillation of wit which appears in the first line of CENSOR's performance, and which, irradiating the whole, bespeaks the most settled attention of his readers. Though some would say that none but cynically snarling curs, could imagine that I intended, in my *first witty sally*, to make use of the word *visible* where CENSOR found it, yet as it has begot such a severe piece of satire, I am very happy at the typographical mistake.

Poor *Ragatelli!* how much you are to be pitied! And could not your piece, with all its impartiality, escape the fangs of this fury of a CENSOR? But you are no critic *Rilly*, that's *pos*. CENSOR has said it; and what he says is fate. For is he not the mouth of the *learned* and *benevolent*, as he very modestly takes care to insinuate?

As for you, Mr. *Lectum Iri*, I hope you will pay no sort of attention to the strictures of this most redoubtable CENSOR, and that you will make frequent trips from that ultramundane habitation of your's amongst us. For my part, I have conceived a vast esteem for you, an esteem founded on the important service you have rendered me, and many more of Mr. Pinkney's readers, by adding so amply to their fund of entertainment. What signifies the remarks of your four dogs, like CENSOR, Mr. Pinkney? Give me always the *dulce* with the *utile*, sir; give me Mr. LYNE with Mr. CENSOR.

Notwithstanding the authoritative tone of Mr. CENSOR, I can assure you, sir, that the public derives the greatest entertainment from the free manner you at present adopt in the management of your press. CENSOR indeed, in his famous admonition, is unwarily led to confess it; for he observes (when with his usual modesty he elects himself prolocutor for the public) that you still have given *universal satisfaction*; a compliment of most singular magnitude, Mr. Pinkney, when we remember it comes from this crabbed author. It corresponds most charmingly, too, with the first sentence of his performance, where he represents your entertaining paper as a "vehicle for *slander*, and uninteresting ridicule." Surely this learned critic must sometimes be pleased with slanderous stories, or was it for the sake of *wit* that he gave into such gross contradictions?

"To laugh were want of sense, and want of grace,
"And to be grave exceeds all power of face."

How unfortunate it is that this satirist, by the ebullitions of his critical rage, hath broke in upon the wonted lucubrations of our celebrated tribe of authors.

* *The public will judge of Mr.* CENSOR's *benevolence in dragging two ladies before it, when I declare, upon my honour, there is not the smallest shadow of truth or authority for such a conjecture. By the same species of evidence (that is, his own groundless suspicion) Mr.* CENSOR *has hinted at a third person. A charming corrector of our manners indeed!*

I protest I am afraid Mr. M'Carty will be induced to cease hostilities with the Scotch, and turn his pen against this unmannerly CENSOR, who has loaded him with abuse that he could find no where but amongst his *female namesakes*, members of the *British fishery*. Though it would diminish my entertainment exceedingly if my friend *Charles* should put a final termination to the war with the Scotchmen, yet I own I shall be glad if he will take notice of this same Billingsgate rhetorician, who, with unheard of effrontery, has termed him *a scurrilous, petulant patriot*. Attend, Mr. M'Carty, you are termed *a petulant patriot*, running over with vile *scurrility*.

- - - - - - - - - "Ye Gods above,
"Who sit around the starry throne of Jove,"

How could you permit CENSOR to lift his unhallowed pen against the laurelled Mr. Lyne? At him, Georgy; at him, thou sweet Heliconian. A poetaster! O ye powers of harmony! *Lyne* a poetaster! racks and torments! wheels and death! is *Lyne* a poetaster? Sooner shall I suspect the ingenuous Mr. CENSOR of building his censures on lies than the immortal Mr. Lyne of being a poetaster! Adieu, Mr. Pinkney.

RIGDUMFUNNIDOS.

MR. PINKNEY,

BY printing the piece beneath you will oblige more than one of your CONSTANT READERS.

THE PROVIDENT FAMILY. AN EPIGRAM.

ONE bottom leaves the crew to dip,
Whom two would keep afloat;
This seamen know who quit the ship
For safety in a boat.

When on life's sea, ourselves to save,
If we our best may do;
Why not provide to cut the wave,
With ship and long-boat too?

N. B. We place our dependence, strictly speaking, on two ships, namely, the t--------ship and the c--------ship. But since one of them is *mighty* small, in comparison with the other, and is also a vessel of a different construction, we take the liberty to call it our *long-boat*; which, in the way of allusion, we hope is allowable. To no honour or distinction do we so much aspire as to that of being esteemed, O PUBLIC INTEREST! thy truest servants,

THE DOUBLE ASSOCIATORS.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH

AT JOHN CARTER'S STORE, IN WILLIAMSBURG.

CHARLTON's early pease, golden hotspur pease, *Nicholls*'s early pease, dwarf marrowfat pease, egg pease, *Leadman*'s pease, short sugar pease, *Spanish* morotto pease, very fine split pease, *Windsor* beans, and long pod beans, white dwarf kidney beans, silver skin onion, orange carrots, rape and canary, white mustard, white turnip, spinage, curled parsley and cresses, best cauliflower, early *Yorkshire* cabbage, battersey cabbage, early dwarf sugar loaf cabbage, large sugar loaf ditto, large hardy *English* cabbage, green savoy ditto, red cabbage, solid cellery and dwarf celenack, round turnip radish, scarlet radish, salmon radish, white cos, ciletia and imperial lettuce, white curled endive, preserved ginger, orange peel and chips, white and coloured comfits, barley sugar, sugar'd almonds, sugar'd barberries, best mangoes, pickled walnuts and samphire, capers, olives, anchovies, figs, almonds in shells, hartshorn shavings, coffee, chocolate, *Durham* mustard, *Prussian* blue, vermillion, amber, *Dutch* pink, ground verdigrease, linseed oil, barbers oil, mace, cloves, pepper, allspice, fig blue, powder blue, starch, *Hardham*'s rappee snuff, number 9, iron and wooden coffee mills, best white chapel and square pointed needles, womens, girls, and childrens stays, white lustring, white sarsnet, black mode and black persian, black sattin, crimson and white flowered sattins, blue, green, orange, and dove coloured wide persians, pink, blue, green, and white, half-yard persians, white, black, and crimson sattin cloaks, fine and coarse linens, lawns, and fine cambricks, muslins, checked linens, bed ticken and bed ticks, a variety of womens, girls, and mens gloves, fine and coarse mens hats, green silk umbrellas, weeding hoes, and garden spades, &c.

N. B. All those whose accounts have been long standing are desired immediately to give bond to the said *Carter*, or else writs shall be ordered out against them without farther notice.

WILLIAM COSBY,
WHEELWRIGHT,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers that he has not been able to carry on his business to his satisfaction, owing to a tedious spell of sickness, for these twelve months, but is now quite recovered, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he is determined every thing in his way shall be done in the best manner. He repairs carriages of all sorts, and furnishes the different branches with iron work. 3

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

BEING appointed to collect the debts due to the estate of the late Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND, deceased, I desire all those indebted, whose conveniency it may not suit to be here at the next meeting of the merchants, to be so obliging as to send the money by some merchant, or other person, who will attend at that time, and a proper account and receipt shall be returned by the same hand to them, by their humble servant, JACOB BRUCE.

N. B. The amount of Mrs. RIND's paper, from the first to her death, is thirteen shillings and six pence.

THE members of the LOYAL COMPANY, or their representatives, are desired to meet at *Hanover* courthouse about noon, on the 24th day of *April*, next, and if any of the parties cannot attend, they are desired to write to me, empowering those that do meet to act for them. Given under my hand, *March* 29, 1775. 2§ THOMAS WALKER, agent.

YORICK,

IN full health and vigour, covers this season at the usual price and place. Country produce will be received at market price, if delivered before the mares are taken away, of which good care shall be taken, but no insurance for escapes, by the public's obedient, humble servant,

MOUNT AIRY, } JOHN WHELDON.
March 28, 1775. }

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middlesex* two negro men, JAMES and TONY: *James* is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and *Tony* is about 5 feet 4 inches high. They say they came from *Granville* county, in *North Carolina*, and belong to Mr. *John Gordon*, in *Northumberland*. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

3 JOHN CRAINE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Essex* a servant man, who says his name is O'BRIAN ROZE, who, when taken up, said he belonged to one *Cunningham*, but now says he belongs to *John Berrie*, of *Culpeper* county. He is a short, thick, well set fellow; his left leg sore. The owner is desired to come and take him away, and pay charges. 3 JAMES EMERSON, gaoler.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the Same.*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS certain Persons, stiling themselves Delegates of several of his Majesty's Colonies in America, having presumed, without his Majesty's Authority or Consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia in the Months of September and October last, have thought fit, among other unwarrantable Proceedings, to resolve that it will be necessary that another Congress should be held at the same Place on the 10th of May next, unless Redress of certain pretended Grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the Colonies in North America should chuse Deputies to attend such Congress, *I am commanded by the King*, and I do accordingly issue this my Proclamation, to require all Magistrates and other Officers to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent any such Appointments of Deputies, and to exhort all Persons whatever within this Government to desist from such an unjustifiable Proceeding, so highly displeasing to his Majesty.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, this 28th Day of March, in the 15th Year of his Majesty's Reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BALTIMORE, March 5, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, in FOUR PAGES FOLIO,

AN OPEN AND UNBIASSED

NEWSPAPER,

WITH THIS PREFIXED TITLE:

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND THE

BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

The following is the QUINTESSENCE, *viz.*

I. That this paper shall be printed with a new and well founded type, and a paper in size and quality equal to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

II. That it shall be published every *Wednesday* morning, and with early care, and the utmost fidelity, be delivered on that morning to the subscribers in the city and liberties, and to the distant places on the continent by the earliest and most expeditious conveyance of land and water, post, or carriage.

III. That the first *number* shall be published when I find upon the roll one thousand subscribers, which is the smallest number that can possibly support this undertaking.

IV. That every subscriber, on the delivery of the first number, will pay 5s. and at their transcription of fifty two numbers 5s. and for every year after 10s. per year.

V. That advertisements, of a moderate length, shall be inserted for 5s. and will be ranged, without partiality, as they come to hand. The greatest correctness shall be adhered to.

*** *Subscriptions are taken in by the printer hereof.*

MANCHESTER, *March* 25, 1775.

ABOUT seven or eight years ago a bond from *Jones* and *Hooper* to *Harrison*, for thirty pounds odd, was left with me to receive payment. In 1769 I received the money, with the interest then due, and some time after advertised in the *Virginia* gazette that the gentleman who put this bond into my hands might apply and receive the money, but no application hitherto hath been made. The bond was left with me at the time colonel *Harrison* sold negroes at this place, but by whom I know not.

3 JAMES LYLE.

THE subscribers have for sale at their store, at *Gray's Creek* warehouses, in *Surry* county, a pretty good assortment of *European* GOODS, which they will sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or in small lots. Also a quantity of CYPRESS BOARDS, proper for covering of houses, GARDEN PALES five feet long, a considerable quantity of half inch SHINGLES, proper for the *West India* market (far preferable to those that are generally to be had at *Norfolk*) and a few thousand white oak hogshead STAVES, sapped and drawed. The time of payment will be made easy for the dry goods, and for the lumber we will take, in payment, the different kinds of *West India* goods.

4 JACOB FAULCON & company.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 13*th of this instant* (April) *at my plantation, in* James City,

HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER, a fine breeding MARE, and two good work HORSES. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond, with good security, to

(2) ROBERT HIGGINSON.

IN pursuance to an order of *Elizabeth City* court, will be SOLD, at Mr. *Ridleburst*'s, in *Hampton*, on *Thursday* the 4th of *May*, for ready money, three BALES of *European* GOODS, to satisfy *Francis Ridleburst* for a judgment obtained upon an attachment against the estate of *John Ballendine*. 4 THE SHERIFF.

MERCURY

STANDS at Mr. *George Markham*'s plantation, on *Winterpeck*, in *Chesterfield* county, and will cover mares this season at fifteen shillings the leap, and forty five shillings the season. Pasturage gratis, but I will not be liable for any that may get away.

1* VINCENT MARKHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a brindle coloured heifer, unmarked, and supposed to be about 3 years old; her horns are short. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s. JOHN WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, 5 breeding sows: Two of them are of a blueish colour, one marked with a crop and three slits in the right ear, and a slit in the left; and the other with a crop and two slits in the right ear, and a slit and nick in the left. The other three are marked with a crop and two slits in the right ear, and a slit and nick in the left, one of a sandy colour, one spotted red, and the other with a bob tail. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 10s.

JOHN CROWDER.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a dark brown cow, esteemed to be 9 years old, with a slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The points of her horns appear as if they had formerly been sawed off. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s. 6d.

JOSHUA NICOLSON.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, a mouse coloured mare, about two years old, not docked nor branded, has a small star in her forehead, and is about 13 hands high. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

JOHN TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, six hogs: One of them is a large white barrow, marked with a crop, underkeel, and slit, in the right ear, and a crop, overkeel, and slit, in the left. There are two white sows, a grissled sow, a black and white sow, and a black and red sow, which are unmarked. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

JOHN PICKETT.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a red and white pied cow, marked with a crop and half crop in the right ear, and a half crop in the left.

JAMES SAMUELL.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a black heifer, about 3 years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left.

JOEL HIGGIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 30, 1775.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS of WILLIAM and MARY college are desired to meet on TUESDAY the 18th of APRIL next. By order of the RECTOR,

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 29, 1775.

LADIES who are inclined to learn the GUITTAR may be instructed on that instrument by a lady lately arrived. Enquire of the printer. 3

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 27, 1775.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY SOON.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON.

*** All persons indebted to Mr. *Patrick Telfer*, merchant in *Glasgow*, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to *Benjamin Waller*, esquire, of this city, who is fully empowered to grant sufficient discharges. 3

HANOVER county, *March* 12, 1775.

I HAVE for sale 1000 acres of LAND in *Fincastle*, on the head springs of the north fork of *Elkhorn* creek, a branch of the *Kentucki* river, about 60 miles from the *Ohio*, as *Kentucki* runs. There is batteau navigation within 10 miles, and lies within 4 days march of *Clinch*, very level, covered with natural clover, and is a chosen spot by the hunters. The product is buck-eye, sugar-tree, and other rich growth. Not a foot of it but is richer than any of *James* river low grounds. Also a tract of LAND in *Louisa*, in which are 1352 acres, 500 of which are the best sort of red tobacco land, including 200 acres of creek low grounds, which are not subject to overflow. *Hickory* creek forks in this land, and each fork bold mill streams. Millstones are made within 7 miles. It lies within 2 miles of church, 5 of the court, and 2 of a mill. It is situate on the north fork of *Pamunkey* river (not any of it cut down) and in the midst of that great range, reckoned the best below the mountains. Persons inclined to see the first mentioned land may find directions by applying to colonel *Christian*, in *Fincastle*, and for the *Louisa* land, by applying to me in the forks of *Hanover*.

4 THOMAS HIND.

AMERICA;

NEAR fifteen hands and a half high, stands this season at the subscriber's, in *Brunswick*, near *Hix's Ford*, and will cover mares at three pounds the season, or fifty shillings if paid by the 10th day of *October*, or will insure at five pounds; the owner to pay the money if he parts with his mare. This horse was formerly called *Gift*, and bred by the honourable *Ralph Wormeley*, esquire, and was got by *Fearnought*, his dam by *Jolly Roger*, his grand dam by *Dabitus*, upon *Mary Grey*, an imported mare, remarkable for her speed. I have good pastures, but will not be answerable for mares that may get away. Corn I will dispose of at ten shillings a barrel to those who may chuse to have their mares fed.

5 AUGUSTINE WILLIS.

THE BEAUTIFUL HIGH BLED CHESNUT HORSE

DAMON

WILL stand at my plantation, in *Gloucester* county, the ensuing season, and will cover mares at twenty shillings the leap, or four pounds the season. He was got by *Fearnought*, out of a full bred mare, and is 5 feet 9 inches high. The mares will meet with good pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for any that are lost. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away, or corn at ten shillings per barrel. 3 MANN PAGE.

THE subscriber has now in his possession at *Newport*, near *Fredericksburg*, a large sorrel horse, about 14 hands and a half high, his brand scarce perceivable, though I believe it to be either C B or G B, with a white face, both hind feet white, and has had the poll-evil. He was taken from one *John Mason* about a week ago, who was suspected to have stolen him. The owner, by proving the horse, and paying charges, may have him by applying to

3* WILLIAM RICHARDS.

HENRICO county, *March* 13, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Saturday* the 14th of *January* laſt, PETER, a *Virginia* born negro man, about 33 years of age, of a middle ſize, well made, and very active; his cloathing are ſuch as common labouring negroes generally wear, but very probably he may have changed his dreſs, as he had many other cloaths, which were conveyed ſome time before he run away to a plantation belonging to the eſtate of *Beverley Cocke*, deceaſed, near *Cumberland* courthouſe, by a negro woman that he has had ſome years as a wife. I expect that he is either harboured in that neighbourhood or in the *Northern-necks* in *Lancaſter* or *Northumberland*, where he formerly lived. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what is allowed by law. I would adviſe that whoever takes him up may ſecure him well, otherwiſe he will endeavour to make his eſcape, as he is a very artful, cunning fellow. It is ſuppoſed that he may have procured himſelf a paſs, and endeavour to paſs as a free man. I do forewarn all perſons from harbouring of him, or carrying him out of this colony at their peril. 4 JOHN HALES.

SLOE

WILL begin to cover on the firſt day of *April*, at my farm near *York*, for ten ſhillings a leap, or forty ſhillings the ſeaſon. There will be a paſture for the mares, and great care taken of them; but I cannot be anſwerable for any that may ſtray. As it will be inconvenient to collect ſo ſmall a ſum from each individual, it is expected that the money ſhall be ſent with the mares, or they will not be received. THOMAS NELSON, junior.

To be SOLD, *in* ALBEMARLE *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying near the *Seven Iſlands*, conſiſting of 500 acres, high and low grounds, with a fine plantation for farming or making tobacco; there is on it a new houſe, not quite finiſhed, 42 by 20 feet, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms and a paſſage on a floor; alſo a new double griſt mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the *Seven Iſlands*. JOHN WARE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* laſt, an indented ſervant man named ISAAC GELDING, by trade a houſe carpenter, about 28 years of age, a ſhort well made man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wears ſhort brown hair, tied behind, and has ſeveral moles in his face; had on, when he went away, a bearſkin coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of light coloured worſted ſhag breeches with metal buttons, brown linen ſhirts, and a new hat; he took with him a broad-ax and a handſaw. It is ſuſpected that he is gone to *Suffolk*, as he left *Norfolk* laſt *Monday* to go there. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

MARCH 3, 1775. JAMES SOUTHALL.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. tf. ROBERT KENNON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. tf THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.
G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 177[illegible].

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a white ſleabitten horſe, 10 or 12 years old, about 4 feet 7 inches high, and has no perceivable brand. His back is very much hurt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOSEPH MELY.

27, 1774

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MELY.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and aſſembly, or general court of any of his majeſty's provinces or colonies in America ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the general court or aſſembly of ſuch province, and diſpoſable by parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his majeſty and the two houſes of parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch colony to lay any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively. On a diviſion 274 for the motion, 88 againſt it.

The following is another account of lord North's motion.

"Lord North moved for a ſuſpenſion of the ſeveral American acts, until it ſhould be known which of the provinces would agree to raiſing of a revenue, and to the acknowledgement of the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raiſe the revenue in the mode moſt ſuitable to themſelves, but in the colonies ſtill refractory, the ſeveral acts were to be rigorouſly enforced."

APRIL 24. An expreſs arrived at 5 o'clock this evening, by which we have the following intereſting advices.

WATERTOWN, *New England*, WEDNESDAY *morning*, 10 *o'clock*.

TO all friends of American liberty, be it known, that this morning, before break of day, a brigade, conſiſting of about 1000 or 1200 men, landed at Phipp's farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed 6 men, and wounded 4 others. By an expreſs from Boſton we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boſton, ſuppoſed to be about 1000. The bearer, Trail Briſſel, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut, and all perſons are deſired to furniſh him with freſh horſes, as they be needed. I have ſpoken with ſeveral, who have ſeen the dead and wounded. Pray let the delegates from this colony to Connecticut ſee this; they know colonel Forſter, one of the delegates. J. PALMER, one of the committee.

A true copy from the original, per order of the committee of correſpondence of Worceſter, April, 1775. Atteſted and forwarded by the committees of Brookline, Norwich, New London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingſworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, Newhaven.

FAIRFIELD, *Saturday*, *April* 22, 8 *o'clock*.

Since the above written, we have received the following by a ſecond expreſs.

THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, A. M.

34

SIR,

I am this moment informed by an expreſs from Woodſtock, taken from the mouth of the expreſs, then two of the clock, afternoon, that the conteſt between the firſt brigade that marched to Concord was ſtill continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which ſaid brigade had retreated, and that another brigade had, ſaid to be the ſecond mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity of artillery, at the place where the firſt did. The provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their ſtrength, if poſſible, and remain in great need of ſuccour.

N. B. The regulars when in Concord, burnt the courthouſe, took two pieces of cannon, which they rendered uſeleſs, and began to take up Concord bridge, on which captain------(who, with many on both ſides, were ſoon killed) made an attack upon the king's troops, on which they retreated to Lexington.

To colonel Ob. Johnſon, I am,

EB. WILLIAMS.

P. S. Mr. M'Farlan, of Plainfield, merchant, has juſt returned from Boſton, by way of Providence, who converſed with an expreſs from Lexington, who further informs, that 4000 of our troops had ſurrounded the firſt brigade above mentioned, who were on a hill in Lexington, that the action continued, and there were about 50 of our men killed, and 150 of the regulars, as near as they could determine, when the expreſs came away; it will be expedient for every man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true copy, as received per expreſs from New Haven, and atteſted to by the committee of correſpondence from town to town.

Atteſt. Jonathan Sturgis, Andrew Rowland, Thaddius Burr, Job Bartram, of the committee.

The above was received yeſterday, at 4 o'clock, by the committee of New York, and forwarded to Philadelphia by ISAAC LOW, chairman of the committee at New York.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, at night, two ſervant men, viz. THOMAS SPEARS, a joiner, born in *Briſtol*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, ſlender made. He has light grey or blueiſh coloured eyes, a little pock marked, and freckled, with ſandy coloured hair, cut ſhort; his voice is coarſe, and ſomewhat draulling. He took with him a coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, of light brown duffil, with black horn buttons, a light coloured cloth waiſtcoat, old leather breeches, check and oznabrig ſhirts, a pair of new milled yarn ſtocſtings, a pair of old ribbed ditto, new oznabrig trowſers, and a felt hat, not much the worſe for wear. WILLIAM WEBSTER, a brickmaker, born in *Scotland*, and talks pretty broad. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and well made, rather turned of 30, with light brown hair, and roundiſh face. He had an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, duffil waiſtcoat and breeches (ſame as *Spears*'s) oznabrig trowſers, and check and oznabrig ſhirts. They went off in a ſmall yaul, with turpentine ſides and bottom, the inſide painted with a mixture of tar and red lead. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt receiving of them; and the above reward is offered to any perſon who will deliver them at my dwellinghouſe, in this county, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each, from GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FAIRFAX county, *April* 23, 1775. 2

WILLIAMSBURG.
PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, FRIDAY EVENING, eight o'clock.

OUR paper was entirely prepared for the preſs; but juſt as we were going to publiſh it we were informed of the arrival, in York river, of the ſnow Martin, captain Wood, in ſix weeks from Liverpool, by whom we received papers as late as the 11th of March, from which we have only time to ſelect the following intelligence.

L O N D O N, *March* 11.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *March* 9. This day the expectation of all men, both within doors and without, were wound up to the higheſt pitch, it being whiſpered for ſome days paſt, by thoſe who pretend to be in the ſecret, that the miniſter intended to propoſe a bill that would at once charm his friends, confound his enemies, and pleaſe the people on both ſides the Atlantic. After the benches had been all crouded, a ſilence of ſome minutes enſued, and up roſe the miniſter, not to open his grand conciliating plan, but to extend the powers of his New England reſtraining bill to the other principal provinces on the American continent. He ſaid, that as the colonies were come to an agreement to carry on no trade whatever with Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, he was clearly of opinion that it became indiſpenſably neceſſary to reſtrain commerce, and prevent them from trading with any other country. He therefore made the following motion, "that the chairman be directed to move the houſe that leave be given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina,* to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, under certain conditions and limitations." After a ſhort debate a bill was ordered in.

Fourteen ſail of the line, with ten thouſand troops, we are credibly informed, were to embark for America about the firſt of this inſtant, April.

* *It appears that the province of New York, whoſe aſſembly hath reſolved not to abide by the reſolutions of the congreſs, is not included in this reſtraining bill.*

N E W Y O R K, *April* 13.

THE following letter, dated January 30, 1775, came by the Earl of Dunmore, captain Lawrence, juſt arrived from London: "From unqueſtionable authority I learn, that about a fortnight ago, diſpatches were ſent from hence by a ſloop of war to general Gage, containing, among other things, a royal proclamation, declaring the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and ſome others in the different colonies, actual rebels; with a blank commiſſion to try and execute ſuch of them as he can get hold of; with this is ſent a liſt of names to be inſerted in the commiſſion, as he may judge expedient. I do not know them all, but Meſſieurs Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Payne, and John Hancock, of Maſſachuſetts Bay; John Dickenſon, of Philadelphia; Peyton Randolph, of Virginia; and Henry Middleton of South Carolina, are particularly named, with many others.

"This black liſt the general will, no doubt, keep to himſelf, and unfold it gradually, as he finds it convenient. Four regiments from Ireland, one of them light dragoons, are under ſailing orders for Boſton, with ſeveral capital ſhips of war, from hence, and ſix cutters to obſtruct the American trade, and prevent all European goods from going there, particularly arms and ammunition, which makes it expedient, without a moment's delay, to be provided with ſuch things as you may want. Laſt Friday night, the 27th inſtant, in a privy council, the American meaſures were all ſettled by the miniſtry; part of them is, to paſs an act of parliament inflicting pains and penalties on particular perſons and provinces in America, to countenance the infamous proclamation and commiſſion already ſent to general Gage; alſo it is determined to take away the charters of Rhode Iſland and Connecticut. I have not been able to learn the whole; though in general, I am informed, it is denouncing utter deſtruction to American liberty. Depend upon all this to be fact."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *April* 19.

VARIOUS accounts having been given of lord North's motion for the relief of the colonies, the following, we preſume, may be depended upon as truly authentic.

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of *February* 21.

Yeſterday the commons reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, for the farther conſideration of American papers and affairs, when a motion, moſt unexpected without doors, but for which the members had been prepared by cards deſiring their attendance, was made by lord North, for adopting conciliatory meaſures with America; and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of the above motion.